THE FOXWELL WHEAT. ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND, Sept. 4th, 1852. MESSIES, ALEX, GARRETT & CO.—Dear Sirs: 1 ship you per steamer, 425 bushels Foxwell Wheat. 1 do not deem it necessary to say anything in regard to the superior yield of this Wheat, in their than to refer to extracts from those who seeded it hast season. It is not subject to rust and has not been affected with smit. Respectfully, JAMES L. FOXWELL. THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, SY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars itaken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum and three dollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid for six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

35-All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all letters being paid by the arriters. The postage of a single letter is scared any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS:
King & QUEEN COUNTY, Va., August 27th, 1852.

Dear Sir: I purchased of you one bushel Foxwell Wheat, from which I made thirty. Respectfully, W. D. GRESHAM. R. N. MELBURN, Esq. ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND, August 12th, 1852.

Dear Sir: I sected last year nine bushels Foxwell Wheat, from thich I think I shall certainly thrash from two hundred and fitty to

Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER: For TEN lines or less, first inprior, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-dive cents,
if inserted once a week, twice a week or three times a week, thirty
wen and a half sents for each insertion after the first.

Annual advertisers are charged my dottars for turry lines, and in
att tomortum for advertisements of a greater length; exception or annual devents for advertisements of a greater length; except lottery enders and Auctioneers, who are charged \$100, (paper included.)
IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For TEN lines, or less, first insertion

The Scents for each continuance 50 cents.
Others from a distance must be accompanied with the advance on a catheactory references, to insure execution.

The All Obdinaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, All Oblinaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight and for as advertisements.

All Oblinaries and Marriages from the country, whenever my's hand-writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by dereating of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to a impositions and quizzes, has, heretofore, proved unavailing at therefore, insist upon such communications being certified give of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

MARBLE YAKD. ROGERS, Sib Street, near Main. Richmond, Va., Deale tan. Halian and American Marble Monuments, Tombses, Madicipieces of every description, Wall Plates, Fronts on in Carvingexecuted in the neatestmanner.

sign in Carving executed in the heatest manner. from the country, with city reference, promptly attended to, gers having served his apprenticeship in one of the largest ments in New York City, and having much experience in the datters himself that all work executed at his Shop will give satisfaction as any done North or South. Oct5—civ

JOHN M. LATHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PRACTICES in the several Courts of the District of Columbia Any husiness speriment to his profession, which may be entrust only determined the profession which may be entrust only determined. Herefore to Messrs Selden, Withers & Co., Gen. Jso. M. McCalla, Tames J. Miller, Esq.,

CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND SECOND STREETS, ILL receive in her family young ladders wishing to attend school in Richmond, from the 1st of October until the 1st of July,— codence is equally convenient to the schools of Mrs. Mead and Mr. Hore. Aug. 4—21

Heresteine is equally convenient to the schools of Mrs. Mead and Rev. Mr. Hore.

BY THE COVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
A PROCLAMATION.

NFORMATION having been received by the Executive that Wm. In the Covernment of the part of Education of Covernment of the part of Education of the part of

Presson is said to be a house-carpenter, and is described as between 26 and 30 years of age, about 5 test 7 or 8 inches high, full face, inclined to be red—straight light hair and blueish eyes, ta her pleasant countenance, but at times a downcast look; has a prominent star, just under the left jaw bone, caused by a severe rising; thick light small mouth, and an accent somewhat between a lisp and tonguestic, short thick fingers, and a sear, perhaps not yet healed, between the two small fingers of the right hand.

TSIS OF SOILS, &c.
TSIS OF SOILS, &c.
pinters of the adjacent counties, there has been established, in
temperator with the Department of Chemistry in Randolph Macon onece, an Antivitical Laboratory, for the analysis of soils, marks, ascer, ruano, minerals, &c., and for instruction in Analytical Chemery. The Laboratory will be furnished with the most approved paratus and choice re-agents, with every desirable facility. He as a contacted with him, Mr. Wm. A. Shepard, who was recently ascontacted with him, Mr. Wm. A. Snepard, who was recoming as-in to Professor Norton, in the Yale Analytical Laboratory, and comes with ample testimonials of skill and capacity. Young the pursue any studies in the College they may wish, while are receiving a struction in the Laboratory. Copious written increase will always accompany the reports of analysis. The expansions will always accompany the reports of an expansion and instruction will be moderate—the design bang to make the Laboratory accessible to the people at large.—Packaes left with Messrs. Wills & Lea or Smyth & Duan. Petersact, Va. will be forward, free of charge to those who send them. For in their information, address. CHARLES B. STUART.

Professor of Experiment & Sciences.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. ST PUBLISHED, T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF

WASHINGTON. ture, engraved under the superintendence of Thos up to picture, engraved under the superintendence of Those, the emment and highly gived Arust, is the only correct of Washington ever published. It has been characterized catest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its written to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, E. WASHINGTON PARK CUST S, who says, "It is a faith-sentation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUST, NEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, as of all, the A effects and heavily must strike every one who was my good intrine to have seen into in the days of my in is whole appearance is yet stringly impressed upon. The correct you have issued appears to be an exact presenting perfectly the expression as well as the form of the size. And says Senator UASS, "it is a life-like on of the great original." President FILLMORE says, means to one to have neen admirably excuted and emission the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT, portrait patrier, and the pupil of Suart, "your print, to more requestable of the pupil of Suart, "your print, to more requestable of the pupil of the pupil of public presents."

lars accompanying it.

CHS is - Marchant and Efficient of New York; N. agle, Rotherand Lambde of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston;
in Fracer of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washin, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist.

ATE MEN. - His Excellency Millard Filmore, Hon. George M.
as, Hon. Win, R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Linn Boyd,
Lewis Cass, Hon. Win, A Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon.

Windlings, LL. D.

A RISTS - Hon Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hen. John Stellen, Hon Rotus Cheate.

Sidol. ARS - Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the notion Atheneum, who says: "I would rather own it than any texted copy. I have ever seen." Richard Hidareth, Hon. Edward Everst, Ll. D., Jared Sparks, Ll. D., Wm. H. Prescott, Esq., Wishesdon Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore same, Ac., &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union. Line with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving. To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low prescot \$5 percept. Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS, N. W. Corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelishia, Robert King., No. 139, Main Street, Richmond.)

Sale Acent for the State of Virginia and District of Columbia.

By remitting Ten Bollars, a proof impression will be sent in like

No scribers to the Portrait are respectfully informed that Mr. King his made an arrangement with a celebrated establishment for the manufacture of Frames for the "Washington," of a rich and peculiar sylve of workmaship.

Persons remitting the price of the Frame with that of the Portrait, will receive the article free of freightage, to any part of the State of Viginia or District of Columbia.

Copy soft the "National Frame," furnished to the Portraits prescaled to Congress and the Presidential Mansion, will also be furnished. Price \$15.

bed. Price \$15.

the "National Frames" are highly ornamented, richly gilt, and infounted with the National Coat of Arms.

JUST ISSUED.

A Magnificent Portrait of General Jackson.

Engraved by T. B. Weich, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. Sully, E-q This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and will be in Price \$5 per opy—a few proofs at \$10 each.
Address as above.
Sept. 11-c3m

Address as above.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY about the first of January last, negro boy THOMAS.

Runo calls himself Tom Page. Thomas was hired at the beginning of the year to Mr. John Hobson of Goochland, and had permission to return to Richmond for his clothes; since then he has not been beard of. Thomas is about 5 feet 4 inches high, flat nose, broad from teeth, 24 years of age, and of a ginger-ca a color. He has a mother tiving at Mr. C. D. McIndoe's, about a mile from this place. The above reward will be paid it delivered to me here, or to Mr. Tart to Flemming Goochland.

JOS. K. WEISIGER.

Sept. 11—c3m

Sept. 11—c3

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

UNAWAY from Tuckahoe, Goochland county, upwards of 12

months ago, a negro man named WALLACE SMITH. He is
about twenty six years of age, tall and shim, and of dark brown or
ginger bread color; has a small head, large feet, how-legged, and hesitates or stammers when alarmed or sharrly spoken to. He was formerly owned by M. W. Kemp, Esq. of Gloutester county, and has
been seen, and is now, no doubt, turking about in that or some adjoining county. The above reward will be paid to this apprehension
and delivery to me at Tuckahoe or in Richmond.

July 20—cif

DAVID FUNSTEN,
A TTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of Alexandria, Fairfax and Fauquier
Counties He will also attend to the prosecution of Claims
against the General Government. Office on King street botween St.
Asaph and Pitt, in the building occupied by the Manassas Gap Rail
Read Company. mpany.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, Sc. -IN CHANCERY -At Rules County, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1852:

Jio. D. Marshall and Hoster Ann, his wife, William Welbourn, Colemor Taylor, Francis D. Miller, Virginia Welbourn, Floride and Jio. Linery Welbourn, Lambert C., Olivia, Ann Maria and Isaac J. Welbourn. of land, stuated in the said county, known as the "Rifey Vetodia Land," comining about two hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Smith Shead and others, and which was devised by William Welbourn, Sinc his children. Win. Welbourn, James C. Welbourn, Sinc his children. Win. Welbourn, James C. Well, James C. Welbourn, James C. Welbourn, James C. Welbourn, James C. Welbourn,

Washington City, August 19, 1882.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 16th, asking a report of the trial of the Foxwell Wheat, purchased last iall, is to hand, and I take great pleasure in answering the same, as it was entirely successful. It was sown on one-quarter of an acre of up land, in McDowell county, N. C., and yielded soven bushels and three pecks, which is nearly equal to 32 bushels to one seeded, and in that country is regarded as a splendid yield. Respectfully, J. BULOW ERWIN.

wo hundred and seventy-five bushels.

We will be pleased to receive orders for the above Wheat. It is put up in one, one and a half and two bushel bags, and sold at \$3 per bushel, without charge for bags. Specimens can be seen at our store, No. 40, Main street, Richmond.

ALEX. GARRETT & CO., Grocers and Commiss HARDWARE.
FALL IMPORTATION, 1852.
assignment, Joseph Walker, and Lady Franklin, from
the are in receipt of a full and complete assortment o

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD HARDWARE;

WASHINGTON CITY, August 19, 1852.

and by recentarivals from the North, we have received, direct from the manufacturers, a large and well selected stock of American Goods, consisting in part of—
Rodger's and Wostenholm's fine Pocket Cutlery
Pen and Pocket Knives, various makers and styles
Wade and Butche's superior Razors, Scissors and Shears
Burk, Bone, Ebony, Self tipped Knives and Forks
Ivory hand e Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 and 53 pieces
Single and double barrel Shot Guns, some very superior
Pistols, Kifles, Rifle Barrels and Mountings
Trace, Haiter, Log, Fitth and Well Chains
Collin's, Simmons' and Virginia Axes
Hatchets, Broad Axes and Foot Adze
Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels
Mill, Pit. Cross-cut Hand and Pannel Saws
Fenders, Coal Hods and Cinder Shovels
Iron, Brass-head and Case Hard Fire Irons
Anvits, Vices and Smiths' Bellows, all sizes
Nails, Castings, Horze Shoes and Horse Shoe Nalls
Bister, Shear and Cast Steal
Cotton, Wool, Horse and "Jim Crow" Cards
Hames, Horse Colters and Bind Bridles
Locks of every description
Broad, Natrow and Par 'I Hinges, all sizes
Carpeniers' Tools, a full assortment
Platt-rm Scales, Counter Scares' Patent Balances
An : al other articles usuality found in Hardware Stores.
Our goods having been purchased for c. sh. and selected with the
atmost care, we would respectfully ask merchants from the country, and others in want of Hardware, to examine our stock, as we are do-

utmost care, we would respectfully ask merchants from the country, and others in want of Hardware, to examine our stock, as we are dottermined to other our goods as low as they can be purchased in the Northern cities.

Sept 3-clot Importers of Hardware, No. St, Main street.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS:

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS:

REEDEN & FOX have received by the various arrivals, thei

full stock of Fatt and Winter Goods, embracing the largest an

most attractive assortment of French English and American fab

rics ever exhibited by them. Among which, are

French printed Delaines and Cashineres

Footlish and American.

Plain, French and English Merinos
Plain, French and English Merinos
Plain, French Delaines and Cha lies
Plain and figured Dress Silks, very cheap
Extra Brocade and Florenced do
Handsome plaid spun Silks
Plain black Silks, large stock
Murrains goods in great variety

Plain black Silks, large stock
Mourning goods in great variety
Smail praid Mouselines and Cashmeres, for children
Sieeves, Collars and Chomizettes, elegantly worked
French Embroudered Skirts
Every variety of French, English and American Prints
Manchester Scotch and American Ginghams
With a full stock of cotton, woolen and linen goods, for men, boys
and servants wear; to all of which they invite the attention of their
town and country triends and the public, assuring them go ds at exceedingly low prices.

Sept. 20-c3w

NORVELL, JONES & EGGLESTON,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Peurl Street, (near the R. and D. Railroad Depot.)

FFER for sale low, for cash, or to punctual customers—
375 packages Loaf, Grushed, Coffee and Refined Sugars.
45 htds. Porto Rico, Muscovado, and N. O. Sugars.
31 do do do and W. I. Molasses.
75 barrels and tierces Molasses and Molasses Syrup.
210 bags Rio, Laguira and old Java Coffee.
10 bales Mochae Coffee.

10 bales Mocha Coffee. 500 kegs Cut and Wrought Nails. 50.000 Havana and Regalia Cigars.

5:0 sacks Liverpool Salt 38 baskets Champagne Wine. 24 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine 45 cases Claret Wine. 225 barreis Rve Whiskey.

do Old Rye do, very superior do Old Apple and Peach Brandy. 3 nati pipes on Frein's Brandy.
2 do co Vintage 1805.
1 pipe Pine Apple Gin.
35 harrels N. E. Kum.
2 half pipes superior Jamaica Spirits.
58 dozen Painted Pails.

250 dozen nemp Lines and Lines.
175 do heavy Cotton Lines.
Cotton Yarns, Baling and Wrapping Twine, Window Glass, Pepper, Sp.ce, Ginger, Copperas, Iron, Steel, Powder, Slot, Cap and Letter Paper, Shoe Thread, Sole Leather, Russet Leather, Smoking and Chaming Tobacco, &c. &c.

Aug 27—cwsw

RUNAWAY NOTICE.

CEORGE, a negro man, was committed to the jail of this city on the 24th day of August last, as a runaway slave. He is about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 22 inches high (without shoes), brown complexion, and has a sear on the crown of his head, occasioned (as he says) by a burn. Geoige had on, when committed, a checked summer coat, light colored cassimere pants, a black cloth cap, and boots. He states that he is the property of Mr. John Goode of Mentgomery county. Alabama, who has been addressed by letter, but no answer received.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

September of Petersburg, Sept. 25th, 1852.

Sept. 28 - cw6w

Petersburg, Sent. 25th, 1852.

Sept. 28-cwbw

ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.

PEING destrous of remosting South, I will offer on TUESDAY.

The 16th of October next, if fair, or the next fair day thereafter, the land on which I reside, containing 374 acres, situated in Albertarle county, 3 miles from the Rivanna canal, 7 intes from the Central Rail Road, 12 miles from Scottsville, 9 miles from Charlottesville, and one mile from the contemplated location of the Alextudria, Gordonsville and Lynchburg Rail Road. This land has been such improved with clover and lime, and is susceptible of the highest state of improvement with lime, by actual test on 50 acres. On this farm there is a convenient new frame Dwelling House, (two story,) and all other necessary out-noises, with six fields cleared and enclosed with closinuit rails—well watered and well taken in clover and timoly grass. There is a quarry of the best limestone and a kilnot the best construction for burning lime on this land. Also, the stock of Cattle, Plantation Utensiis, Hay and Wheat Straw, and the Household and witchen Furniture ousehold and a tichen Furniture.

Negroes, or land in the State of Texas of approved locality, will

Segrees, or tane in the State of Texas of approved locality, will be taken in payment, if preferred, at fair valuation.

The health of this farm is unsurpassed by any other in the county, however lavorably attnated. Address, Charlottesville.

Sept. 24—cw3w SAML. P MAYO.

however lavorably attnated. Address, Charlotterville.

Sept. 24—cw3w*

HENRICO LAND FOR SALE.

FOUR AND A HALF MILES BELOW RICHMOND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm, lying 45 miles pleared and in a high state of improvement. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and oats. The wood land is well set in one and oak. The improvements consist of a dwelling house with six rooms, and all the usual out houses. There is a splendid yound upple orchard, with quite a wariety of other fruit trees on the premises. The farm abounds in springs of the purest water—the society is very good and there is no situation in Virginia more healthy. It is seldom such a farm is thrown into market; within forty minutes ride to Richmond, on a good pike all the way, and a ready market for every thing that is raised on the place.

I will self a bargam in the farm, if early application be made, and will show the premises to any one who may wish to purchase.

Address, Richmond, Va.

ROBT, B. LYNE.

Sept. 3 -cwif 7,800 ACRES OF ROANOKE LAND FOR SALE HIE undersigned, Trustees of Francis A. Thornton, Esq., offers his large and valuable real estate for sale, and invite all who wish to purchase land in Warren county, North Carolina, or Meck emburg, Virginia, to come and examine the following desirable situa-

ALEXANDRIA—The residence of Mr. Thornton, 12 miles from Warrenton, 6 from the Rail Road, and lying on the river, is one of the most elegantly improved and valuable situations on the Roanoke. The dwelling and all the out-houses are new, large, tasty and convenient. The tract consists of 1500 acres, in a high state of improvement; 600 are low grounds, ditched and thoroughly drained; the lonare rich and properly divided; the fences substantial; there are barns sufficient to cure a hundred hogsheads of tobacco. The water is good, and the residence, one mile from the river, a healthy one.

COTTEN'S TRACT—homediately below and on the river, of 2,000 acres; on which are a Grist and Saw Mill, is also of great value—250 agres is low grounds, and the whole presents attractions with which purchasers seldom meet in this or any other country.

THE OLD PLACE—Containing 2500 acres, 300 of which are low grounds, on the Roanoke. Much of the balance is valuable and offers inducements to those wishing to buy, rarely found in so large a tract.

BUCK SPRING—The variables of the late Natherich Tenerous description.

Warren county, N. S., Aug. 15-atf A. G. BOYD, N. M. THORNTON.

WILL sell privately, my FARM, containing 545 acres of land, on the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the county of Furanna, 4 inles from Palmyra, and 18 miles from the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the River Road leading from Richmond to Charlottesville, in the would be attracted to find the ergs of those who discuss and understand principles, and who regard their principles and the would read the college of the west—but it would be attracted to find the ergs of those who discuss and understand principles, and who regard their principles and the welfare of their country infinitely more than they do the effervescence of a noisy speculator and a presidential letter-carrier.

The Atlas "sincerely trusts that means will be immediately taken to induce Mr. Botts to visit our state." In the Atlas "sincerely trusts that means will be immediately taken to induce Mr. Botts to visit our state." In the Atlas "for him the largest kind of a crowd" in Fancuil Hall.—

Though we have no great faith in the prognostications of our neighbor; yet we doubt not a large "kind of a crowd" our neighbor; yet

if not sold before the four Adventises that, without reserve, on that day, if fair—if not, the next fair day there after. And, at the same time, all of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cropse of all kinds, stock of Horses, Cowe, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, I Wagon and Harness, I Ox Cart, I Car

DAILY RICHMOND ENQUIRER. MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1852.

MR. BOTTS ON A TOUR. Mr. Botts announces, not only in the Whig, under his compous address as "Elector at large,' but also in his friend Greeley's New York Tribune, that he is now on a visit to what in the Taylor canvass he called "the purer atmosphere" of New York. Mr. Botts, a perfect embediment of "Fuss," never hides his light under a bushel-but, from the house-tops, lets the world know all of his important movements. Accordingly, in Friday's Whig appears a twocolumn letter, modestly addressed "To the People of Virginia" by "John M. Botts, Elector at large." In this letter, while he relterates the falsehoods of Foss, Fogg & Co. about the New Boston speech, Mr. Botts goes at length into a most absurd, and, under all the circumstances, most reprehensible and improper argument in regard to the 8th resolution of the Baltimore Democratic Platform. It is but a e-cooking of his foolish and ridiculous speech, following Mr. C. F. Mercer's speech, which, a few days since, we took occasion to riddle. He ignorantly assumes that "the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of the party of this State, a warm defender of the Platform, was a member of that Convention:" and he calls upon us to disprove the fact that that Sth resolution was not designed to eatch the abolition vote. We were not a member of that Convention. but we do not refuse the easy task of expesing Mr. Botts' want of sugacity, or of candor, and the utter demagoguism which he has displayed in this matter. Mr. B. claims the credit of originality in this matter-but that claim is not just, for we hear that Mr. Alex. Rives, with characteristic

The gist of the matter is as follows: The 8th resolution of the Democratic platform re-adopts "the liberal principles of the Declaration of Tadependence," and Mr. Botts cites abolition documents to show that the abolitionists rely upon the words "all men are free and equal" to sustain their infamous schemes, and therefore, the Democratic Convention played into the hands of the abolitionists, in re asserting the "liberal principles of the Declaration." For the abolition construction of the above words, it is a significant fact, that Mr. Botts cites Mr. J. C. Spencer of N. York, Senator Wade of Ohio, and W. H. Seward of New York, active Whigs and devoted supporters of Gen. Scott!

special pleading, has long since resorted to the same argu-

But Mr. Botts mutilates the 8th resolution of the Democratic platform, and suppresses a material portion of it. We give it now in full, exactly as it reads:

"8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Consti-tution, which make ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute

Now, does not this resolution speak plainly for itself? Does it refer to the phrase "all men are free and equal" or, in the most distant manner, to the abolition question? It refers entirely to the mischievous schemes of the Native American Whigs who would deprive foreigners of citizenship and other rights-and Mr. Botts, and those who agree with him, show a want of candor or a want of sense in resorting to the demagoguical argument they put forth.

But admit, for the sake of argument, that the words, "all nen are free and equal," were referred to in said resolution; what are we to think of Mr. Botts, a Southern man, who justifies and endorses the construction put upon the language by abolitionists? Does he not thereby lend himself virtually denounce as abolitionists the nellions of American citizens, North and South, who, on the recurrence of every 4th of July, listen to and applaud "the liberal principles of the Declaration of Independence?" But, above all, what are we to think of Mr. Botts himself, who voted for the Virginia Bill of Rights, which begins by declaring that "all men are equally free and independent?" By Mr. Botts' own argument he makes himself an abolitionist. He may freely do so, as far as he himself is concerned but we protest against his carrying into the abolition fold the millions of Americans who re-echo "the liberal principles of the Declaration of In

dependence." But were not Mr. Botts' course on this subject calculated like every thing else he does, to do mischief to the cause of the South, it would be the height of absurdity and ridicu ous felly. As it is, Mr. Botts will use it to the advantage of Sewardism in his present tour to New York. For give leanings towards Sewardism, he will be hailed by the abolt tionists as their friend and co worker. Already Greeley has raise a shout over Botts, the Richmond Whig, and the Southnous and dangerous schemes.

Already has he been claimed as "the friend of New Jersey nterests," in the following official announcement of his speech at Newark on Friday night last :

of the South Ward Scott and Graham Club will be held on Saturday evening, October 2d, at S o'clock, at Washington

Hon. John Minor Botts, the friend of New Jersey interests, will address the meeting. All, of all parties, desire to hear a truthful exposition of Whig principles, are JOHN R. WILSON, President. invited to attend. W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Rec. Secretary.

Such is the manner in which Mr. Botts has been hailed by the Sewardites of the North. We rejoice to see that the National Whigs of the North treat him in a far different light. The following paragraph, which seems to have the sanction of Mr. Botts, appeared in the Boston Atlas, Seward Scottite, in the form of a letter from Richmond to a Commercial House in Boston :

"To E. W .- The writer had the pleasure of hearing our great man, Botts, at Lewisburg, the interior of the State.
He has been doing good work, and we expect Virginia will
go for Scott. Botts will leave this evening for New York. y Invitation, to speak to the Whigs of that city. As you aid you would like to hear him in Faneuil Hall, if you the Whig Committee will telegraph him at the Astor House, he may be induced to come on and put at rest the few Webster men who are still disposed to make some difficulty in our State. I hope you will get him on. He will also put udge Lyons at rest. It will be a grand treat to all your

Whereupon, the Boston Courier, a national Whig organ nd champion of Webster, comes down upon Mr. Botts in the following severe style. The picture, all must admit, is

The writer of this paragraph must have a curious idea of the effect of common schools, if he really thinks that John Minor Botts is a man of sufficient logic to dethrone the reason of the citizens of Massachusetts. He may be a 'great man at Lewisburg, the interior of the state" of Virginia; but a people who have been accustomed to listen to the arguments of Webster, Choate, Everett, Ashmon, Hillard, Cur-tis, Stevenson, Lord, and others of our own State, would not be likely to be moved by anything that could be said by one of the most inconstant politicians in the country, and who has no national distinction whatever, except what he has received BUCK SPRING—The residence of the late Nathaniel Macoacomprising 1800 acres, and lying on the waters of Hub Quarier Greek, is one elithe most valuable highland planations in Warrea ounty, and is celebrated for its good water and healthfulness.

Persons wishing to purchase, will call on either of the subscribers, who will, with much pleasure, conduct them through any portion or all of these extensive estates. They will sell privately at any time between this and the lat of December, any part or all of the above named tracts, having ample authority to do so, and should any remain unsold at that time, notice will be given of a public sale on that day. It is impossible to do justice to this valuable and extensive estate by a description of it in an advertisement. It is the largest and most valuable ever offered at once in North Carolins, and those wishing such property are earnestly invited to call soon.

WM HENDRICK,

A. G. BOYD. who act from impulse and not from reason. He is not the man for a Faneuil Hall audlence: his oratory might accomplish something among the excitable people of the West-but it would be unprofitable in the ears of those who discuss and

> "at rest," is truly an original conception of his capacities .-At home, his appearance in the political field, as a candidate for office, is certain to produce a family warfare in the party

ectual treat than the musterly speech of Senator Hunter, we were glad to see a number of Democrats from neighbor-

Recisional, in attendance. Every one seemed to be pleased in the soil sufficient to bring it into a state of partial or cont- fitell with wonderful effect over a disproportionate surface. with the solid arguments, aboving elequence, sound and sagariety views of Air. Hunter's address. He commenced by
saying that he should not address himself particularly to the
personal politics craptaced in the present canvass. He went
single even of wheat, many experiments go to show, that personal positive crabtaced in the present carvass. He went back for the early history of the Ohi Virginia Republican school—clearly traced out the seand and conservative principles to which the Virginia school had given birth—the great principles of equality and sovereignty of the States, and of individual energy and competition, in contradistingtion to the centralization and malign overshadowing documents of the Redersharty. He next showed how the thines of the Federal party. He next showed how the Democratic party had followed the guides of the Virginia Republican school, and how the prospetity of the country had thereby been gradually and surely promoted—and that the only safety of our institutions was to be found in a strict obedience to the doctrines of the Virginia school. On the subject of our foreign relations, Mr. H. traced the benefits o be derived from not meddling with European affairs, and wherever the soil can be made to grow clover, no judicious at the same time strictly adhering to Mr. Montoc's farmer will be willing to neglect its culture. doctrine of not allowing European systems to take root and spread upon our continent.

genius, from the Atlantic to the Pecific, and the wonderful progress of Anglo-American civilization, Mr. Flunter rose to crops of grain. It not only directly ameliorates the condia glowing chapteness which thrilled all hearts and drew down that of the soll, while growing, by the action of its roots long-continued applause. In a few words he pointed out moon the organic constituents, but it appropriates to its uses a the decided objections to the election of Gen. Scott, and he The whole thus becomes available for the subsequent requirepaid a beautiful compliment to Gen. Pierce, as entirely sound ments of vegetation.

But whoever would undertake the improvement of poor faithful exponent of the principles of the Virginia Republican School, so vital to the rights of the States and of indican School, so vital to the rights of the States and of indi-viduals, and to the prosperity and safety of the Union.— my views more fully, I will suppose a case which, with some Mr. Hunter concluded with a glowing tribute to the talents and virtues of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Roane, Giles, and the other fathers of the Virginia Republican

The address was most cordially received, and, on motion of Mr. John Howard, the following resolutions, thanking Mr. Hunter and asking for a copy of his speech, were unantmously adopted. We hope at an early day to lay Mr. Hunter's fine speech before our readers. It must exert an admirable influence upon the public mind: Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Association be

plue, statesman-bide, and elequent address which he has just delivered before it; and that a copy of the same is hereby earnestly solicited for publication in the Democratic papers d the city.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect. Under the second resolution, Messra John Howard, Win

F. Ritchie and John M. Daniel were appointed the com-After the adjournment on Friday night, Mr. Hunter was

entertained by several friends at a handsome and agreeable supper at the "American Hotel."

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

At the instance of several members of the party, the South- He may, h Side Democrat suggests to the Democrats of Petersburg, and the surrounding counties, the propriety of holding a Mass Meeting at Petersburg some time in the latter part of October. We trust that the design will be carried out and that a bloze of enthusiasm will be kindled, that will secure a good "Old Hickory majority." We expect much from the any effort of itself. I have no means of determining, but the Cockade-Town, and we hope to see her neighbors give a product just specified will be sufficient to replace the capital, good account of themselves.

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS. The New York Herald publishes tables of election results throughout the Union for the past thirty years, to their fanatical doctrines, as a supple cat's paw? Does he and says that, according to all rational conclusions, founded will fall back on his original principles of agitation, aboli-

AS WE EXPECTED.-Gen. Scott's speech at Colum us, in which he undertook to vindicate himself from the charge of having inflicted disgraceful punishment upon Ger-

to "two friends," in Gen. Scott's private parlor at the Neil

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following valuable practical views of Mr. Thomas S. Pleas ants of Petersburg. Mr. P. sent us three numbers-but as the season for seeding wheat is now almost at hand, we

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LANDS

WITH GUANO.

About three years ago I addressed some articles to the agricultural community on the value of guano, with the view of promoting its general use amongst the farmers of East-ern Virginia. The kindness with which those articles were since guano has fully established its claims to putdic favor, when it may be safely used for giving permanent improve-ment to the soil. Hitherto this chief object has been to obto in speedy returns; and with that view the quantity applied to the soil has been regulated by the greatest amount of pro-fitable result to the immediate or growing crop. It has been used, for the most part, in such limited quantities per acre used, for the most part, in such matter that the land itself has derived no ultimate benefit. In common, however, with other manures, it is fully competent to

npoverished lands, to which I solicit the candid considera tion of my brother farmers.

It cannot be disguised, that there is a considerable portion vation, it must be by nid altogether intrinsic. In the range of country between the Blue Ridge and tide-water, no lime is to be found, except in a few localities; and even in the the basis of all durable improvement. It is therefore not my object to advocate the use of guano to the exclusion or even postponement of them. It may indeed be advantageously used in conjunction with them for the purpose of more speedy improvement; but in those places where the conjunction of the purpose of of th where they are inaccessible, and where the soil has for a long coarse of years been undergoing a gradual denas for a long course of years been undergoing a gradual de-terioration, with the prospect of its ultimate impoverishment and abandonment, the introduction of guano must be hailed might be to get it at 30 or 35 dollars per ton, it is not a dear which, as well as on one or two kindred subjects, I desire to manure at present prices, considering the extraorcioary in- add a few remarks.

of luxuriant or even tolerable crops of this plant-which in nearly all the country between tide-water and the mountains oot and spread upon our continent.

In depicting the march of Angle-American energy and farmer may be said to be able to control the improvement of

land must make up his mind to pursue a rigid and systematto course, with a single eye, for several years at least, to the modification, will apply to every owner of impoverished

acres of cleared land, on which he is burely able to make a comfortal le living for his family. A part of it has probably seen exhausted, and is now growing up in pines and broom eage; another portion still yields meagre crops, but hardly mough to pay for cultivation; while the remainder, being more recently redeemed from the forest, as other portions have been "turned out," is still capable of making a pretty enough to cultivate it, so that he only needs a small field capital to enable him to procure the means of improvement; course, either capital or credit is necessary in farming as well as any other business. In this case some \$600 is per-haps sufficient; and it he cannot readily command it in any tendered the Hon, R. M. T. HENTER, for the nightly philosother way, he should sell some of his land or other property other way, he should sell some of this tim of other property to secure that amount. When once obtained, it is to be de-voted to this specific purpose. With \$500 ne may purchase, by the long ton, ten toos of guano, which will manure 75 acres at the rate of 3.0 lbs. to the acre. The capital will be replaced by the sale of the crop of wheat to be again invested in guano; and so on until at the end of four years—or five years, if he can only operate on 60 acres a year—he will have gone over his whole surface of 300 acres, reaping probably every season fully 20 businels of wheat per acre, and frequently more. This year I have known from 27 to 30 business reaped from land of ordinary quality which had an application of 200 lbs, of guano. During this routine the farmer must content himself to struggle along, if circumstances require it, and practice his former habits of economy. He may, however, reasonably expect to derive some immediate benefit from this course, over and above what the land would produce of itself. It is a safe estimate, one year with another, that on land capable of producing from five to seven husbels of wheat, a surplus product of six bushels may be obtained from every 100 lbs, or guano, and half that quantity for the third hundred when 300 lbs, are applied to the area. What would be the result on had increasing a had been a supplied to the tances require it, and practice his former habits of economy. agre. What would be the result on land incapable of making and to leave nearly an equal amount as remuneration for the expenses of culture. At the expiration of the third year, moreover, the first field will come into cultivation again. Under this system, the most eligible rotation will be wheat. clover, corn. The clover should always be followed by corn and the corn by wheat; and if the farmer keeps his capital intact, he may pursue this course for any number of rota-tions until the fertility of his land is permanently secured. gard to clover, the objection is certainly not without uce. Even in land adapted to its growth, a continued trought in July-and July is generally a dry month-is of ten latal to it, especially after a heavy crop of wheat has been removed. But this may be partly, and indeed generally courded against, by sowing the seed at the proper time and in sufficient quantity. It should always be sowed in Janu-ary, as soon in the month as the frost is out of the ground, not less than from four to six quarts per acre. At that

of the first shower of rain covers them up. They are ready are and to strike deep inproved, and a similar one does not recur-and it very seldom recurs—the seeds, though they only and generally do come up well enough, remain so near the surface that the young plants take but shallow root, and are consequently more liable to be injuriously affected by drought. Thus we see that in fields on which there has been a clover fallow, and the soil therefore full of seeds, the volunteer clover seldom or never fails, though the crop from the seed sowed may perish. If then, the farmer, under the system recommended, succeeds in getting in a first good rop, and does not permit his stock to graze it off, he me he ever after sure of having a pretty good stand, in the most trying scasons, even though the seed should fail. As in every ming else, however, he must run the risk of failure, and prety, no practical man would carry his objections so far as

are a crop of very great value. There are several varieties, amongst which the Cow pea and Tory pea furnish a great amount of vines. Like the clover, to which it is nearly aliest-for they are both leguminous plants, and belong to the auted to the wants of the wheat crop, but it may be con werter into a highly natritious provender, quite as valuable as clover hay. On almost every farm a greater or less quanity may be sowed to advantage. If the vines are very hax arians, they may be taken off the land without any disad vantage, still leaving vegetable matter enough in the stubble and roots for the requirements of the soil. If less luxuri-ant, they may be plowed in at any time before frost. One handred pounds of guano to the acre. They made a fine growth and were cut off early in October, yielding a large dressing of 200 lbs of guano, and seeded to wheat, the advantages of this mode of freatment is, that the land is mellow and breaks up in fine order—a condition indispensative necessary to the best results. Too much vine would cause the son to be porous, and consequently unsuited to

the production of wheat, which is known to require a cer-tain degree of compactness.

In regard to the objection concerning the wheat crop, it cannot be denied that it has been exceedingly precarious.— That the product has been unusually bountiful for the last wo or three years, is to be ascribed to the cool dry sea-ons, which in fact cannot be too dry or too cool, so that the temperature is not low enough to induce frost. The two ereat matural accuses which wheat has to encounter, are the rust and the fly. The former supervenes during the damp nd sairry weather which is apt to prevail during the month ind sairly weather is only destructive when there is not from the latter is only destructive when there is not trength enough in the soil to give a vigorous growth to the ore the fly can do no serious damage. It is also a protec-ion against the rust, for it accelerates the ripening of the heat by a full week; and as this period embraces the most ritical stage of the wheat crop, the effect of the guano is to attempt is attack, or to rend-rit almost harmless. Every orner who has seen the rust spreading like a cloud over his icld, has had sorrowful evidence of what a day may bring orth. When he has been almost ready to put the scythe nto his crop, he has seen it fall a victim to the sudden ravanote his crop, he has seen it in a vision and a great of the destroyer. But it is not by accelerating the maturity only, that guano acts as a preventive. By its action can therefore effect no lodgment on a healthy plant. air is filled with its sporules or seeds, in a dry season as well A wise forecast then should seek to aid nature against the deleterious effects of climate by extending that particular kind of treatment which the extgencies of the case require.— We have seen that guano meets the exigency in a two-fold as a blessing of incalculable value. Owing to its concentrated properties, it will bear transportation to almost any distance—to any farm, in fact, the products of which will bear transportation to market. Now, can its first cost be regarded as by any means excessive! However desirable it good deal, depends on a perfect preparation of the soil—on next by affording the nutriment best adapted to its wants.

manure at present prices, considering the extraor leary increase of product derived from its application. The expense of spreading it on the soil is almost nothing—so that, it the farmer's time and lubor he reckoned as equivalent to money, he may reap a clear profit from the use of guano, far greater and more speedily, than from any fertilizing substance requiring a heavy expenditure of labor. And, instead of improving only a few acres annually from the internal resources of his farm, he may enrich and profitably extend his operation. But a few remarks.

Under any system of calture, and for every variety of crops, the preparation of the land is unquestionably of great importance; for, if the soil is not reduced to a fine tilth—if it is left in a cloddy condition, or filled with crude vegetable matter—even guano itself will be followed by very inadegrate the regular contains an accordance of the form of the land is unquestionably of great importance; for, if the soil is not reduced to a fine tilth—if it is left in a cloddy condition, or filled with crude vegetable matter—even guano itself will be followed by very inadegrate. The land should, as far as possible, be plowed to reduce its particles to the form. proving only a few acres annually from the internal resources of his farm, he may enrich and profitably extend his operations over the whole surface in the course of a few years. Many instances might be mentioned where the crops of wheat from having been only a few hundreds of bushels, that the formal profitable increases of the soil. A rich soil, badiy prepared, is no the tobacco planter, no less than to the farmer, its value is inestimable. No longer compelled by necessity to appropriate his manures to a few lots, and to a single crop—a system justly regarded as being unfriendly to general improvement—he can now take the forest soil on his premises, and, with the aid of a few hundred pounds of guano to the acre, grow tobacco of luxuriant size and fine quality, while his grow tobacco of luxuriant size and fine quality, while his constructed to be drawn or dragged over the fresh-plowed grow topacco of fuxuriant size and fine quality, while his constructed to be drawn or dragged over the fresh-plowed grain crops may rival in extent and productiveness those of the regular farmer.

With these preliminary remarks, I will now proceed to detail my plan for the amelioration of our impoverished land. The promptitude with which guano acts on vegetation, is to be ascribed to its concentrated properties. It is not it. The secret of his appears consisted in placing the land in

places around him to blessom as the rose. The practice of chemistry. In Silliman's Journal of Science for July of the present year, there is a highly interesting communication from David A. Wells of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to whom the office of analyzing the soils of Ohio was entrusted by the Board of Agriculture of that State. In all the inorganic or mineral constituents, he states that the remarkable fertile soils of the Scioto valley do not offer materially from those of a great number of soils in New England, generally reputed to be sterile. The difference in their capacity for production consists in the amount and condition of the organic matter, and the fineness of the elementary particles. From this he deduces the obvious necessity, in the case of interior or claying sells, of the thorough breaking and pulverizing of the earthy particles, and the proper application of organic manures. Now our soils, even those which have been, as we may say, wholly ex-hausted by continual cropping, if they have not been washed away by rains, do not appear to be by any means destitute of organic matter, but it is not in a condition to be ren-dered available without the application of some foreign sabstance. And of all manures for acting on this igert matter. none is so prompt and effectual, for its arriff qualities, as guano. In the analysis of soils, the amount of organic matter is determined by caustic ammonia; hence, we may not unreasonably conclude that it is the ammonia of the guano in part, at least, acting upon and decomposing this matter, which converts a barren soil into a productive one. dency also is to promote that minute division and disintegration of the earthy particles so essential to the healthy and vigorous growth of cultivated plants. The poorest soils may thus with the aid of guono, be rendeted as productive as those which are by nature possessed of a high degree of fertility; and the owner therefore of a tract of poor land, with labor enough to cultivate it, and a few hundred dollars of capital, has it in his power to place himself in a brief space of time on a level with those whose lands have a much greater productive capacity.

There is also a moral aspect connected with the improvement of the soil which should claim the attention of every reflecting mind. The command is that we shall "replenest" the earth, and not expanse it. Every cultivator is morally bound to add something to its productive value, in proportion to the means with which a bountiful. Providence has bi-ssed him. If he cannot improve a hundred acres, he may increve if it be but a single acre, he contributes something to the prosperity of the State and the benefit of posterity; while, on the other hand, for every acre that he reduces to poverty, he imposes a burden to that excent on the shoulders of definite one, the earth may be considered as our "neighbor it is even more—it is our mother; for from its generous bosom we derive all the nourishment that goes to the sup-port of animal life. We have no moral right, either with our own land, or that of another, which we temporarily oc-cupy, to exhaust it by oppressive culture. We are bound by every consideration of justice, by our daty to him who be-stowed it on us, by our duty to the State end to our children, to make some return for the support we exact from n.— How then, can a Chris ian man, in this enlightened day, consent to continue a course of exhausting treatment—deriving all he can from the little life remaining in the soil—and year after year relinquishing to a state of nature some portion of his acres, and rendered incapable of yielding further support to man or beast? And is not Virginia now paying a heavy a fearful penalty, for this depletive system of our ancestors I From having been the first State in the Union, she has dwindled to a position of comparative interiority. She has ecopied other States, while the effect has been to depopulate which, it will take a long period of time to relieve herself, and compared to which, the public debt of the State is but a grain of sand. It is not wise to shut our eyes to this condition of things, else we shall never bring our minds to the task of applying the remedy. The only way in which her regeneration can be effected is by reclaiming to cultivation her naked and abandoned fields, and adding to the productive power of those which now yield only scanty crops. I have endeavored, however feebly, to point out one means of accomplishing this object, and to urge its adoption; but it behoves us to make use of every means for the attanment of so great an end, which the God of nature has pleed at our disposal. There is no climate in the world superior our aspessa. There is no climate in the word saperson ours. Eastern Virginia, should be the graden of the United States. Nearly all the productions of the temperate Penetrated as her surface is, by innumerable streams, and raversed by rail roads, almost every man has a market at me of truitfolness, prosperity and happiness. nlightened farmers have shown what the soil is capable of he great mass of the people to be animated by a simila

[From the Portsmouth [Va.] Democrat. of Friday, Oct. 1st.] THE DIFFICULTY.

We regret to state that a siight difficulty occurred at Ox-ford Hall last evening during the discussion between Messes. Wise and Carrington. It grew out of a misumferstanding . Wise and our young townsman We have been handed the following

Jas G. Holladay Esq. We have each handed the tolowing for publication, which we give with pleasure:

A CARD.

Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1852, a proposition was made for a discussion between Messrs. Wise and Carrington, on the Presidential election, by Jas. G. Holladay, President of the Chippewa Club of Portsmouth, and accepted by J. K. Cooke, President of the Democratic Association of Portsmouth, Newtown and Gosport, in the following words and figures

For a discussion between Mesers. Wise and Carrington. TERMS-One hour and a half each, with a reply of one Tegms—One nour and a man seen, such a reply of one hour and a half each, Mr. Wise to lead off.

[Signed,]

J. G. HOLLADAY,

[Under written.]
Accepted under first terms proposed.

J. K. COOKE.

President Democratic Association.

At 7 P. M., the discussion commenced -Mr. Wise spoke one hour and a halt; Mr. Carrington replied one hour and a half; Mr. Wise rejoined one hour, Mr. Carrington replied one hour. The discussion was conducted with good order and in good temper by the two debaters. After Mr. Carring-ton had concluded his last hour, Mr. Wise rose to reply another hour. Mr. Holliday, the President of the Chiopewa Club, requested to be allowed to say a word. Mr. Wise yield ed to him to make the explanation. He said that, according to the terms, he considered the discussion concluded and read the terms in support of his view. Mr. Cooke then replied that Mr. Holladay had correctly stated the terms, but he submitted that the people present might continue the discussion by remaining and hearing both gentlemen or toot.

Mr. Wise then interposed, and was attempting to say that
he abided by the terms, and that they did not confine the parties to but one reply of an hour each; and that had he so understood the terms, he would not have accepted them. He wished to submit to the people whether they would hear

Mr. Holladay interrupted him in this attempt to a fair un derstanding of the terms. Mr. Wise said the terms did not limit the number of replies of each. Mr. Holladay said :imit the number of replies of each. Mr. Holladay said:
"Mr. Wise!" with a tone and manner of strprise. Mr. Wise
said in the same tone and manner:
"Mr." without
repeating Mr. Holladay's name (the did'nt remember his
name at the moment) adding: "I expected to be treated as a
gentleman when I came here to-night." Mr. Holladay asked
him what he said. Mr. Wise repeated:
"I expected to be
treated as a gentleman when I came here to-night." Mr.
Holladay replied:
"Mr. Wise, it you say that I have not
reseated as the said. Mr. Wise, it you say that I have not treated you like a gendeman you say what is false!" Mr. Wise immediately struck him in the face. Gendemen instantly separated the parties before another blow pass d, and the meeting dispersed. Mr. Wise trited to Mr. Cooke's house and from his porch exhorted his democratic itiends to observe order and abstan from all excitement by retiring in peace and to repose for the night. It was an accidental and momentary cause of assault which he hoped would pass away without further occasion for offence.

This I desire to be published as a card on my authority.— I am compelled to leave Portsmouth to morrow, making a professional engagement at Eastville, N ethomston county. HENRY A. WISE

We mentioned yest-riday the effort of the whog journals to renew the religious-test humbug, by which the attempt was made to dupe our Catholic citizens. We also exposed the nature of the certificates which had been recently getten up by the whig managers. We stated that they bore on their faces the marks of vitter and malignant partizanship, and that they are couched in the language of tarty accusaand that they are consider in the reliable evidence. We have since received reliable information as to the manner in which the conduct of the men who direct the operations of the Se ward party. We have it from good authority that an Irishman from New York recently went to the house of a fellowcountryman residing in Concord, who could not Prevailed on him to affix his more than paper in law of the His son related the circumstance to a go otteman in Concord, and begged him to counteract the New York emissary, who

Merrimac river, the corporations employing Trishmen have, we are informed, compelled them to sign Seward whig parpers in duress and under pain of discharge from employ-ment; and the certificates are given to the world in such sheets as the Manchester American, the Nushua Telegraph, sheets as the Manchester American, the Nashua Felegraph, and the Concord Tribune—the last being a scandalous exupated paper, established under the suspices of Seward, Greeley, Truman Smith, and company, who control the movements of the Scott party. These are the journals from which the Republic copies the certificates it presents to its readers in order to dupe our Catholic citizens.

As the day of election draws nigh, the Whig managers are getting to be more reckless and desperately bold in their corrupt and corrupting operations. Up to the day of election the people may expect to see the vilest falsehoods scattered the people may expect to see the visat instantial to earning through the country. The attempt will be made to earning the mines which are deemed most formulately at so late a day as to prevent the possibility of timely expoure; and judging by the past incidents of the campaign, we are prepared to find that the Whig managers have taken means to interrupt telegraphic communication on the eve of the election in order to insure impunity to fraud. Truly it is a myster; that men of reputable character and intentions can act in concert with such slippery demagagnes as Seward, Smith, Greeley and company. - Union.

We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Randolph for a copy of his Farmer's Calendar and the Virginia and North Carolina Al-The promptitude with which guano acts on vegetation, is any it permanent improvement were not accessible to him. to be ascribed to its concentrated properties. It is, as it were, aircady elaborated for the use of plants: the only condition necessary to its action being the presence of moisture its capabilities. He had the art of making a little manure tecrological table.